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EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The International Monetary Conference met at Brussels November 22. Three meetings a week will be held in the great hall of the Academies. Sixteen nations are represented in the Conference, which is likely to be one of the most important of its kind ever held. Bimetallism will be thoroughly discussed before the Convention ends. The subject of international coinage, so much brought into prominence by modern trade and travel, might well claim a share of its attention. The Belgian prime minister, in welcoming the delegates to Brussels, said that they had been called together to discuss one of the gravest and most complex problems which modern society had ever been called upon to face. Mr. Levi, a Belgian delegate, was, on motion of the United States Minister to Belgium, chosen president of the Conference. He said, on taking the chair, that he hoped the Conference would sink all individual interests and keep in view only the higher interest of the great human family.

In the election on November 8th, the Democratic national ticket carried the day by an overwhelming majority. Though the vote of some States is yet uncertain, Mr. Cleveland will have at least 267 electoral votes against 118 for President Harrison and 26 for Mr. Weaver. There were many election surprises. The Populist ticket with J. G. Weaver at its head was triumphant in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada and both the Dakotas. The balance of power in the United States Senate will thus be in the hands of the Populists. The Democratic party carried at least four States which had been considered certainly Republican. The Republicans made gains in Congressmen in several States. The next House of Representatives will have about 211 Democrats, 132 Republicans and 13 Alliance men. Massachusetts went Republican by 24,000, on the national ticket, but Governor Russell, Democrat, was re-elected, this being the third time in succession that he has been chosen to that office.

The seventh Annual Convention of Christian Workers was held in Boston from the 10th to the 16th of November. Tremont Temple, which seats three thousand people, was thronged at every session, and after the first few days overflow meetings were held in the churches near by.

Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, presided at this as at the six preceding Conventions. Much credit is due him for the prompt and orderly manner in which the program was carried out.

Ira D. Sankey had charge of the singing and his solos were among the most enjoyable things of the Convention.

New methods of work and improvements on old methods were discussed. Among the most interesting reports of

more modern methods was that of the gospel wagon. This wagon is arranged to carry from six to eight people, is furnished with a small organ, and the managers have gone about with it from place to place, sometimes stopping a longer and sometimes a shorter time, as the work seemed to demand.

During the Convention it was used in meetings on Boston Common, at the noon hour.

The stereopticon has also recently become a most interesting factor in Christian work, especially in Sabbath School work. The exercise in which its uses was explained was one of the most interesting on the program.

Mission work in large cities was especially prominent. The McAuley Mission, of New York city, was represented by several men, who, although rescued through the work of that mission, would do credit to any assembly.

These, with other mission workers, went about in the missions and churches of the city of Boston doing good and giving inspiration and encouragement.

The Convention was throughout a very enthusiastic, as well as practical one, and illustrates in a remarkable way the disappearance of denominational lines in Christian work, and the growing practical good sense of the churches in using methods of work adapted to the needs of our time.

Anarchism is the same lawless, cruel thing wherever found. Apparently to avenge the death of Ravachol, but really to show its own merciless, demoniacal spirit, its own determination to overthrow and destroy the existing order of things, it attempted to blow up the offices of the Carmaux Mining Company in Paris on the 8th of November. Two policemen saw a curious iron vessel, resembling a saucepan, lying near the offices. They carried this to a police station and an examination of it was begun. In a few minutes the vessel exploded, instantly killing two of the men and wounding mortally three others. The Carmaux Company had just succeeded in settling the dispute with its workmen, to which we have previously alluded. "The human beast" can not reach a lower depth of infamy than he does in anarchism, but, as in all other cases of depravity, the only way to deliver him from his evil is to Christianize him.

The recent elections in Italy were very quiet. The vote was light. The members of the Giolitti ministry were all re-elected. Of the more than 500 members of the Chamber of Deputies, the opposition gained only about one-fourth. This means that the Triple Alliance policy is to be continued for the present.

Poor Homestead is having a hard time of it. Riots and rumors of riots have come to be almost the order of the day. There seems to be a state of exasperation among the strikers which is hard to eradicate. Their pent-up feelings found outlet on the 13th of November,

in a riot which came near being very serious in its results. A party of seven non-union negro laborers returning from the works in the afternoon was attacked by a striker. One of the negroes was knocked down. His companions came to his rescue. A crowd gathered and a struggle ensued in which knives and revolvers were freely used. The negroes finally fled to their boarding-houses followed by a hooting crowd. Two dozen people were injured in the fray.

Since writing the above, the news comes of the end of the great strike at Homestead. On November 20th the Amalgamated Association declared it off, and that the union men were at liberty to return to work. Great satisfaction is expressed in Homestead over the decision. The estimated loss to the company and to the workmen during the twenty weeks of conflict is \$10,000,000.

Hayti has been threatened with a revolution during the past month. The government was on the alert, however, and the uprising prevented. Many arrests were made, and some of the leaders are said to have been executed.

The downfall of the French ministry has been threatened, because of its proposed changes in the press law. Its purpose is to deal more severely with anarchist and socialist journals which do much to create lawlessness and to aggravate labor troubles. After an exciting debate, on Nov. 18, the Chamber of Deputies decided to consider the provisions of the proposed law.

The town of Red Bud, Ill., was struck by a tornado on the morning of Nov. 17th. A path 200 yards wide was cut by the storm through the town, the buildings within this track being all destroyed. Fifteen persons were injured and one killed.

The Managers of the American Bible Society met in regular session at the Bible House, New York, on the 3rd of November. Letters were read from agents of the Society in Geneva, Bremen, Tabreez (Persia), Baranquilla, Panama; and from the Bible Society of Russia, asking for the privilege of participating with the American Bible Society at the Columbian Exposition, from the Netherlands Bible Society, proposing an interchange of publications, from London, Glasgow and Yokohama, in reference to the joint work of the Bible Societies in Japan. The issues from the Bible House since the first of April have been 494,603 volumes.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science has asked the Secretary of the Navy for a three years' leave of absence for Lieutenant Peary, that he may go on another expedition to the Arctic regions. Secretary Tracy has decided to grant the request of the Academy.

Two strikes of more than usual extent and seriousness have occurred during the month — one in the cotton-

spinning industries of England, the other in New Orleans. In the latter city all business was practically suspended, nearly every form of industry being involved in the strike — railroads, newspapers, street-car lines, etc. After some days of the strike, the Governor of the State took charge of the city to prevent threatened violence. The conditions of the strike in England made it favorable to the workmen, the manufacturers not wishing to allow their mills to lie idle during the winter.

The University of Chicago is to have the largest telescope in the world. The 40-inch lenses purchased by Dr. Harper have been placed in the hands of Alvan G. Clark of Cambridge, who has contracted to finish the work in eighteen months. Estimates are being prepared for the dome, the mounting of the telescope and the equipment of the observatory.

At the formal opening of the Columbus Exposition at Madrid, which occurred on the 11th of November, the approach to the great reading hall in which the exercises took place was paved with American minerals, that the royal personages in attendance might seem to be walking on American soil.

From the 5th of May up to Nov. 27th, but five Chinamen out of 107,500 in the United States had registered under the new Exclusion Law. The penalty provided for failure to comply is deportation back to China. At \$100 a piece this would cost over \$10,000,000. The Chinamen do not intend to obey this part of the law. It is a brave protest against an unrighteous act.

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DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PEACE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.

The American Peace Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary.

The Universal Peace Union, 123 Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Alfred H. Love, President.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., John B. Wood, Secretary.

Society for the Promotion of Peace and Arbitration, Washington, D. C., Belva A. Lockwood, President.

Peace Department of the N. W. C. T. U., Winthrop Centre, Maine, Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent.

The Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., Daniel Hill, Secretary.

The South Carolina Peace Society, Columbia, S. C., Rev. Sidi H. Browne, President.

The Illinois Peace Society, 200 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Allen J. Flitcraft, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Arbitration Society, Monterey, California.

The Connecticut Peace Society, Old Mystic, Conn., Fred E. Whipple, Secretary.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence, R. I.